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ment is down, with he far the finest and handsomest business street in America. We don't except magnifisent Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington, D. C., bepare with the six schares from Alabama to Mississippi street in the malter of imposing business houses. Now let's have Illinois street, from the Union Station to Ohio; Pernsylvania street, Washington street to Ohio; Meridian and Circle, Washington to Ohio; Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi streets, around the State-house, paved the same as Washington, and we have a city of which all could feel proud. Give us pelectric lights, and a pride and care for cleanliness that will lead to each business-house keeping sidewalks and gutters clean. Add these to the beauty of North Tennessee, Illinois, Meridian Pennsylvania, Delaware and Alabama streets, haven't we got a beautiful city! With these improvements, and the Kankakee Line (Big Four) ticket office in the midst of these beauties, to which our people can go and purchase railway tickets to all points east, west, north and south, with this great railway and its connections to carry peovisit to it one of the events of a person's life.

FIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. Depart..... 3:56am 3:45pm Arrive......11:50am 10:50pm CHICAGO DIVISION.

Arrive......3:25am 10:38am 2:30pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

THE SIOUX POW-WOW.

Sitting Bull and Black Thunder Oppose the Treaty, and Young White Cloud Favors It.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, VIA BISMARCK, D. T., Sept. 23 .- The big pow-wow of Indians to consider the question of signing was held here yesterday and ended with a dramatic scene. The Sioux from all over the reservation came in with their wagons and ponies yesterday moraing and assem'oled in a hollow a few miles below Standing Rock. For several days Sitting Bull has been actively engaged in securing aid in his endeavor to defeat the signing of the treaty, and has sent runners all over the reservation to urge the chiefs and braves to attend the pow-wow, and in the absence of Chief Grass assumed to be leader. The crafty old savage still feels ugly over the fact that Chief Grass, and not he, was se'at to Washington. He urged the Indians not to sign and hinted at treachery on the part of Chief Grass. At the close of Sitting Bull's characteristic speech he was greeted with tremendous applause. Black Thunder said they had buried the hatchet. The men they call commissioners came there to get the Indians to sign, but no sensible Indian will sign it. The Indians listened breathlessly to Black Thunder, and at his abrupt conclusion he was received with deafening cheers of encouragement.

Young White Cloud, a graceful, handsome young Sioux, ascended the little knoll of ground used as a speaker's stand, and said: "I have listened to the talks of our old leaders. Sitting Bull and Black Thunder. They are opposed to the treaty. They speak too hastily and rashly. Their words should be carefully weighed before leaving the tongue. They know not what they say. The treaty is for our benefit, and I, for one, shall sign.

A dead calm followed the utterances of the young brave. Not a move was made or a sound heard among that mass of red blankets. Sitting Buil slowly emerged from the crowd of braves and made a sign to his followers, who made a rush for the young brave, whose fate was surely sealed but for the sudden and unexpected appearance of Chief Gall, who ordered the Indians back. Sitting Bull and Black Thunder, after making lame explanations of the affair, slunk away. It is possible that Gail's sudden breaking up of the pow-wew will put an end to the bolding of any future councils.

A Substitute for Jute.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept 22 -- An important trial was made here to-day, which promises untold benefits to the entire South. Two bales of cotton were covered with fine straw bagging, at present manufactured near Wilmington, N. C. They were put through the compress, where they were subjected to a pressure of 1,000 tons, and were then given to a gang of longshoremen, who used their hooks freely, tossing the bales about for fifteen or twenty minutes. The bagging stood the tests. Water was next poored over the bales and was shed as freely as by the jute bagging. Fire was applied to both jute and pine-straw bags, and there was no difference in the results. Tests were also made as to the straining of the cotton, with equally satisfactory results. At the close of the experiments, which were witnessed by many members of the exchange, it was the unanimous opinion that a substitute had been found for jute. The two bales were sent to New York to-night, and will be exhibited at the New York Cotton Exchange. The new fiber is made from the leaves of the pine, which is the prevailing forest wood all over the South.

Losses by Fire. COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 23 .- At 3:20 this morning the large frame stables of the Consolidated Street-car Company, situated on East Main street, were discovered on fire, and burned to the ground. Thirty five horses, seventeen care, and two chariots were consumed. Loss, between \$25,000 and \$30,000. The origin of the

COLUMBUS, Sept. 23. - The Main-street stables of the Consolidated Street-railway Company burned at an early hour this morning. Thirtyone horses and mules, seventeen cars and two chariots were also consumed. The insurance is \$21,500, in twenty companies in different parts of the country. The damage will exceed the in-

Five Lives Lost by Drowning. BROCKVILLE, Ont., Sept. 23 .- A terrible arowning accident happened this morning two miles west of here. H. A. Field, a hardware merchant; H. B. Wright, a fruit merchant; Henry Bagg, a book-keeper, and Herbert and Fred Shepherd, sons of Herman Shepherd, a merchant, were drowned by the sinking of a sailing vacht in mid-channel. A gale was blowing at the time, and the yacht shipped considerable water, and being heavily ballasted she sank. Frank Turner, a druggist, was the only one of the party saved. He was picked up by a

boat from a passing vessel.

Another Cut in Passenger Rates. Sr. Louis, Sept. 23. - The Ohio & Mississippi has made another cut on New York races, making round-trip tickets \$21 instead of \$23. A general slashing of rates is looked for during

WHEN INDICATIONS. MONDAY-Fair weather; slightly warmer.

NOW READY

FALL STYLES SCHINDLER SILK AND STIFF HATS

Our Styles Are the Latest!

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The best \$3 Hat in this market. Every Hat Guaranteed. In four heights of ero vn and widths of brim, suitable for men of all ages. Durability and Satisfaction Guaranteed!

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The Latest Novelties in Boys' and Children's Hats. Imported French Hats a specialty—in black, blue An inspection of our line will assuredly be of interest. "Polite and courteous attention given to all," is

New Clothes and Gents' Furnishings, if we may be allowed to remark, are still in fashion at the WHEN.

OBITUARY.

Francois Achille Bazaine, Once Marshal of France, Dies in Poverty. MADRID, Sept. 23 .- Francois Achille Bazaine,

ex-marshal of France, died here to-day. The cause of his death was heart disease. LONDON, Sept. 23.-The death of ex-Marshal Bazaine has created great surprise, although it was known that his health has been very bad since his serious illness of a year ago. Nothing has been said or published about him lately, and the announcement of his death recalled him to many persons who had almost entirely forgotten him. His exile has been spent for the most part in a condition bordering upon equalor, and the little money which came to him from time to time was contributed by some few persons who adhered to the belief that he was a victim of circumstances and the ingratitude of the country he served faithfully and well.

The career of Francois Achille Bazaine was distinguished almost from its beginning. He was born in February, 1811. Having finished a course at the Ecole Polytechnique he entered the army in 1831, served in Africa in 1832, was promoted to the grade of a lieutenant in 1836, and received the cross of the Legion of Honor on the field of battle in the same year. In 1837 he was engaged in the campaign in Spain against the Carlists, and returned to Algeria with the rank of captain in 1839. He took part in the expeditions of Milianah, Kabylia and Morocco; was appointed at the outbreak of the war in the East to the command of a brigade, and during the siege of Sevastopol was honorably mentioned in the dispatches of Marchals Canrobert and Pelissier. He was subsequent ly made a general of division and commanded the French portion of the expedition which reduced Kinburn. In 1862 Bazaine accepted a command in the French expedition to Mexico, where he distinguished himself, succeeding Marshal Fovey in the supreme command in 1863. In September, 1864, he was created a marshal of France. While holding this high position he drove back President Juarez to the frontier of Mexico, and made himself master of Oajaca, whose garrison, numbering 7,000 men, surrendered to him unconditionally. He also organized a system of guerrilla warfare, which was carried into effect with much bravery by the notorious Colonel

Fatal misunderstandings, however, arose between Bazaine and the ill-starred Emperor Maximilian, and the former was a'so embarrassed in his operations by the policy of the United States. At length, in 1867, Marshal Bazaine, finding the maintenance of the empire in Mexico impossible, commenced operations for conducting his troops back to France. He concentrated them in Vera Cruz, and prepared general embarkation, while vigorously repelling the last of the natives. On March 12, 1867, he quitted Vera Cruz with the whole expeditionary forces. The same year he was nominated commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard.

It was, however, in the great war of 1870-71,

between France and Germany, that the name of Bazaine became most familiar to the outside world. Having played a conspicuous part in the early engagements of the contest, he retired on the capitulation of Sedan, to the fortress of Metz, which was immediately invested by the German forces under Prince Frederick Charles. A siege of seven weeks ensued, when Bazaine astounded the world and condemned his name to eternal ignominy by surrendering 173,000 men, 6.000 officers, fifty generals and three marshals. By comparison the surrender of Pemberton at Vicksburg with his 20,000 men, though of so great importance to Grant and the Union cause, sinks into insignificance. No such thing as the giving up of 173,000 armed and disciplined men had ever occurred before or has ever occurred since. France, smarting under the disgrace of defeat, sprang up with an indignant protest. There was talk of treason, of cowardice, of even worse. Bazaine retreated to England, and there remained until August, 1871, when he was summoned to Versailles by the military commission of the National Assembly. In consequence of their report the marshal was turned over to a council of war, organized by a special law, and was imprisoned at Versailles during the preliminary examination in May, 1872. He was afterward tried at the Grand Trianon of Versailles by a court-martial of general officers, presided over by General le Duc d'Aumale. He was charged not only with incapacity in permitting himself to be surrounded with an equal force, but also of a treasonable design of making himself, by the connivance of the enemy, independent of the government of national defense. The trial ended in December, 1873. On the charge of political bad faith the court made no return, but the marshal was unanimously voted to be guilty upon the charge that he had not done all that was required by duty and honor. He was condemned to degradation and death, but with a recommendation for mercy. President McMahon commuted the sentence to imprisonment for twenty years and remitted the ceremony which usually accomwas deprived of all his dignities, dismissed the army and sent to undergo his sentence at the island of Sainte Marguerite, off the coast of Cannes. Here he lived for nine months with his wife and his old aid-de-camp, Colonel Villette. Mme. Bazine sought an interview with Presi dent McMahon, hoping to obtain a decree allowing her husband to spend his life in exile, but not a prisoner. McMahon declined to interfere, but, it is thought, furnished ground for the hope that Bazaine might escape. This the latter achieved in August, 1875, by a rope from the window of the fortress in which he was confined. It afterward appeared that Mme. Bazaine had been waiting for her husband in a boat at the foot of the rock. Bazaine proceeded to Italy,

mately took up his residence in Madrid. In September, 1874, Bazaine wrote to the New York Herald an elaborate explanation of his course at Metz. The same subject furnished a theme for a book published in April, 1883, and dedicated to Queen Isabella of Spain. In a recent number of Scribner's Magazine, also, ex-Minister Washburne makes public a letter from the ex-marshal, explaining the great surrender on the plea of incompetency, alleging the comparative youth of the writer, and the peculiar responsibilities resting upon him. He gave up, as he says in his letter, only because he saw nothing better to be done with his men. In this conclusion, however, the majority of

thence to Cologne, thence to England, and ulti-

Frenchmen do not agree. Other Deaths.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 23.-Ex-State Senator J. C. Hopple died to-day of Bright's disease. ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 23 .- David Thompson, one of the Dest-Known pioneers of northern indians, and very prominently connected with Democratic polities throughout this section, died here last night, aged eighty-three years.

Steamship News. NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- Arrived: La Champagne, from Havre; Seandam, from Amsterdam; Denmark, from London. LONDON, Sept. 23 .- The steamer La Normandie, from New York for Havre, was signaled off

the Lizard to-day. The steamer Rugia, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD

Further Indications of the Truth of the Report that Bismarck Will Retire.

The Differences Between the Chancellor and the Emperor Grow Wider, and Are Aseisted by Matrimonial Complications.

Ex-Empress Eugenie Offends French Legislators, and Talkof Libel Follows.

Socialistic Tailor Asks Queen Victoria to Tes tify Before a Labor Committee-Narrow Escape of the Princess of Wales.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Good Foundation for the Rumor that He Inteuds Resigning His Posttion.

London Cable Special to St. Louis Post-Dispatch. An attache of the British embassy at Berlin, who stands high at the German court, was interviewed to-day regarding the report of Prince Bismarck's intention to resign, which first made its appearance in the Independence Belge. Hesaid: "There is more foundation for the rumor than appears on the surface. The divergence of opinion between the young Emperor and his Chancellor has gradually widened into an abyes, similar to the one which divided Emperor Frederick and Prince Bismarck. In both cases the difference began with the army reforms, a step toward liberalism and culminated in a projected marriage, the latter bringing forth a threat of resignation from the German Chancellor. In the present case the betrothal of the Princess Sophie of Germany to the Duke of Sparta, is the straw which has broken the camel's back. The contemplated union has considerable political significance; more than the one between Prince Alexander and the Princess Victoria, which the German Chancellor was able to frustrate by threats to resign. It is believed that a conflict between Greece and Bulgaria for Macedonia is inevitable, and that Bulgaria is destined to be successful. This forecast Prince Bismarck also holds, and he has a decided objection to an alliance of the imperial family with the monarchy that is to be defeated, especially since he prevented a connection with a possible pretender to the throne of the principality destined to victory. The kingdom of Greece is by far the most presperous and the most progressive of the states that have grown up on the ground formerly occupied by the Turks. The future of Macedonia, if the Balkan powers are wise, will be settled by compromise, not by fighting. It would be as iniquitous to refuse to Servia the northern and to Bulgaria the eastern districts of Macedonia as to withhold from Greece Thessalonica and the Greek districts on the Adriatic shore. But this way of disposing of Turkey in advance is not practical politics. . Alexander of Battenburg, at the time of the much talked-of marriage question, was not Prince of Bulgaria. In these circumstances there was reason enough for Prince Bismarck to object to the betrothal, especially as such a marriage would offend Russia, with which power he wished to pave the way a good understanding. But an alliance

with the legitimate successor to a settled throne is a different thing, and will invite a quarrel with Russis, for, if the report be true, the next royal betrothal will be that of the Czar's youngest brother, Paul, and the Greek princess. Abcardra. Possibly Prince Bismarck sees in the present contemplated marriage a rupture of the triendly relations between Austria and Germany similar to that which the Battenburg marriage

would have occasioned between Russia and Germany, as Austrian politicians have a strong aversion to this contemplated marriage, which they claim will clash with Austria's interest in the Balkans and weaken ber position in Europe. This matter was one of the leading subjects considered by Count Kalnoky and Prince Bismarck at their interview at Friedrichsrube on

A Demand for Indictment of Ex-Empress Eugenie for Slander and Libel.

A FRENCH SENSATION.

London, Sept. 23. - The excitement created by last Wednesday's session of the French budget committee has not yet abated. MM. Rochefort and Mingelly have reported their intention to compel the committee to indict ex-Empress Eugenie for slander and libel, in consequence of her alleged derogatory utterances. and Mingelly has given notice that he will repeat, in and out of the Chamber of Deputies, his accusation that the budget committee is corrupt and dangerous to the entegrity of the reis intense, and that body, at its session on Wednesday, on which occasion Admiral Krantz. Minister of Marine, informed the committee that he declined to accept the proposed reduction of the naval estimates, the members were afraid to leave the place of meeting together,

carriages were hurriedly driven away. VICTORIA'S WOES.

lest they should be mobbed. In consequence of

the prevailing excitement, they slunk out one

by one, like escaped criminals, and entering

A Socialist Tailor Requests that She Testify Before a Labor Committee.

LONDON, Sept. 22 .- Poor Queen Victoria is having a lot of things to worry her lately. This week a letter has been addressed to her which. it is officially declared, has, by its want of loyalty, filled the Queen with grief. Lewis Lyons, a Socialist tailor who displays a deplorable lack of respect for royalty, has written to the Queen the following letter:

"Madame-A royal commission on sweating will assemble in November to receive further evidence of the sweating system. May I ask your Majesty whether you will give me permission to send your Majesty's name to the committee, io order that you may be able to give evidence and to tell the committee what is paid for the raiments of the royal household, in what sweaters' dens they are made and how much the poor workers receive for their long hours of

The fact is that at one of the sittings of the committee on the starvation labor system, it was snown that the magnificent embroidery of her Majesty's carriage cushions had been worked by a cripple living in a garret and paid barely sufficient to keep off starvation. This fact, of course, makes Lewis's disloyal letter all the more

painful to the Queen. Rather more cheerful reading for her Majesty s furnished in a recent publication of figures showing the amount of money at the Queen's disposal. The best source of income from the public purse appears to be £380,000 which she gets annually from the consolidated fund, but there are lots of other things, such as a little estate paying £20.000 a year, the million sterling to which the fortune left by the late Prince Consort now amounts, her own savings, which are notoriously enormous, and numerous large pieces of property left by loyal subjects. An unfortunate fact, however, is that these figures could probably be used in the House of Commons to defeat a request which her Majesty will make for more money to keep the Prince of

Wales and his family comfortable. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Princess of Water and Her Daughters Narrowly Escape Death.

London, Sept 22 .- The Sunday Times publishes a telegram from Vienna stating that the Princess of Wales and her daughters, while driving in a pony carriage, near Gmunden, a day or two ago, approached a level railway crossing heedless of the ringing of an electric bell giving warning of a coming train. The Princess made no halt as she reached the crossne until two drawbars, worked by distant signa boxes, were lowered. These prevented either advance or retreat, and the train was rapidly nearing the crossing. Colonel Clark, who was attending the Princess, leaped from the carriage, and, ducking under the bar, caught the pony by the head and turned him into a fence just as the train passed. The escape of the party from death was almost providential.

The Strikes in Havana. HAVANA, Sept. 23 .- The Governor-general, who recently left on a tour of inspection in the districts devastated by the cyclone, re-

turned here yesterday, having visited only Ma-tanzas and Cardenas. In both cities he met with a warm reception. His unexpected return is due to the alarm felt here on account of the numerous strikes that are occuring in various trades, the movement being the result of the cigar-makers' strike. The authorities have resolved to take the severest measures to prevent a disturbance. Good order prevails at present. The president of the Board of Trade has had several consultations with the civil Governor with regard to the best means to preserve the peace. As soon as the strikes are ended the Governor-general will resume his tour of the damaged districts.

Africans Staughtered by Germans. ZANZIBAR, Sept. 23 .- A conflict arose between German residents and coast tribes at Bagomoyo, to-day. The German admiral landed with a force from the Leipsic to assist the Germans, and killed 150 men without suffering a single casual-

General Matthews, who for fifteen years has been trusted by the natives, has fled from Pangani, having been nearly murdered. The rebels are declaring against all Europeans and a genoral rising is feared.

Fighting at Suakim.

SUARIM, Sept. 23. - The rebels are throwing shalls into the town from a position within 900 yards of the British works, and are strongly intrenched. A steady return fire has been kept up by the guns of the garrison and the British effect. The garrison is in a dangerous position, owing to the liklihood that the rebels will capt-

ure the wells. The Whitechapel Butcher Again at Work. London, Sept. 23 .- The body of a young woman was found lying out of doors at Gateshead this morning giving evidences of having been murdered by the same methods employed by the Whitechapel butcher, and prasumably another of his victims. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity.

Foreign Notes.

Gen. Salomon. ex-President of Hayti, is dying. It is reported that additional extracts from the diary of Emperor Frederick will shortly appear It is stated that the German government will ask the Reichstag to sanction the building of a number of men-of-war.

The Egyptian government has refused to grant permission to Italy to recruit Soudanese for the defense of Massowah.

Mr. William O'Brien, in a speech at Maryboro yesterday, said that Ireland's arm had proved long enough to reach Lord Landsdowne in Can-

ada, and would reach him in India. One hundred and fifty miles of land in the Burdwan district of Bengal is flooded. The croffe in Bombay are threatened by drouth, and the government is preparing to take measures

The Emin Bey relief committee, at Berlin, are informed by telegraph from St. Paul de Loanda that the death of Major Barttelot has broken up the expedition, and many of his followers have already disbanded.

A large box arrived at St. Petersburg yesterday from Warsaw. The address was insufficient and the box was opened, when it was found to contain the body of a lady attired in a costly dress, with a profusion of lace and jewels. The woman had been strangled to death. It is

suspected that she was murdered by Nihilists. On Friday evening, at Dublin, a priest found a lady lying unconscious in Phoenix Park. There were several bottles marked "opium" near her, and three of them were empty. She was conveyed to a hospital, where artificial respiration was maintained for seventeen hours. but she died to-day. A solicitor has identified her as Mary Jane Taylor, of Niagara, a guest for the past month of Lady Preston, of Kings-

ATTEMPTED TRAIN ROBBERY.

The Thieves Make Use of the Engineer and Fireman-The Former Shot by a Clerk.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 23 .- A special from Schulen-scrabben Pacina was stopped, near Harwood, last night, by masked men, who compelled the engineer, at the muzzle of a revolver, to uncouple from the passenger coaches and puil out of the way. Conductor E. E. Shackelford was compalled to assist in uncoupling the engine. In the express car were United States Marshal John T. Rankin, with Deputy William Van Wiper and detective Jay G. Kelly, of the Southern Pacific service. Other officers were on the train, the company having been warned of the attack, all east-bound trains having been guarded by Marshal Rankin since last Wednesday. "Jump in and rifle the mail bags," commanded the leader of the cang. Two men then took engineer Toomey to the open door, and as soon as his head peered into the open space Bud West, taking him for one of the robbers, blazed away with one barrel of his shotgun. Toomey fell back with an ugly wound ploughed through public. Popular feeling against the committee | his left cheek, about three inches long and one inch wide, and a number of backshot in the left shoulder. The bandits then tried to make fireman Groser serve a like purpose, and when West sighted the fireman he discharged the other barrel of his gun, but, fortunately, missed Groser. The osndits then returned the fire. and no less than fifty shots were exchanged. when the baffled robbers fled, carrying two of their wounded with them. There were ten in the gang. They will be pursued with blood-

FATAL PRIZE-FIGHT.

George Fulljames Dies from the Effects of a Heavy Blow Directly Over the Heart.

GRAND FORKS, D. T., Sept. 23 .- A prize-fight was arranged, Friday night, between George Fulijames, of Winnipeg, and an unknown who was backed by local sporting men. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a large crowd went to a barn to witness the battle. Almost instantly after the fight commenced the unknown hit Fulljames a terrific blow on the temple, felling him to the floor. He recovered and the men fought viciously. The unknown finally struck Fulljames over the heart, knocking him down. He remained on the floor of the barn, unattended, until this morning, when a physician had him removed, but it was too late to save his life. He gradually grew worse, and died during the afternoon. The police commenced an investigation, and soon arrested a man who gave his name as Barrett. He declared his innocence and said he knew nothing of the fight. This afternoon, while the police were down town, some one broke the lock on the station-house door and allowed Barrett and several other prisoners to escape. Diligent search has failed to find Barrett, and it is generally believed that he is the man who killed Fulljames. A coroner's inquest was held last night, but there was great difficulty in securing

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

I. N. Doty & Co., one of the oldest dry goods

firms in Newark, N. J., is financially embarrassed. Liabilities, \$35,000; assets, \$40,000. The ferry-boat Jay Gould ran over and upset a row-boat in the North river, at New York, yesterday, and two of the occupants, Mathilde Hay, aged sixteen, and Jules Glangaude, aged twenty-four, both of 180 Bleecker street, New York, were drowned

Lewis Hamm, aged about forty years, from Newport, Ky., arrived at Jersey City yesterday on a Pennsylvania train from the West, and as he left the cars handed \$400 to a policeman and attempted to cross the ferry to New York. He seemed to be insane. He was detained by the police, who could learn nothing from him except that he is an expert watch-case engraver. He refuses to eat, drink or talk.

President Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 23.—President Cleveland passed a quiet Sunday at the farm of W. M. Singerly, near Gwynned. No political significance is attached to the visit, it being purely a social affair, the President availing himself of an opportunity to inspect the magnificent farm of Mr. Singerly, with its fine blooded stock and extensive improvements. The President will leave for Washington at 9 o'clock torow morning.

Ir you suffer from looseness of the bowels, Angostura Bitters will surely cure you. Be- them by the prosecuting attorney. The instructiclo, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. the recreant jurymen, who acreened the crime the same state of harmonious unanimity. It

THE STUMPERS IN INDIANA

Gen. Hovey and Col. Matson to Return to the State To-Morrow or Next Day,

And All the Hoosier Republican Congressmen. Except Mr. Cheadle, Will Shortly Return Home and Begin Active Operations.

Oliver T. Morton Presents a List of Democratic Outrages on the Ballot.

Col. Bridgland's Successful Meeting at Fortville-Private Chase at Union City-Meetings at Other Points in the State.

MORE CAMPAIGNERS. Hovey and Matson Will Return This Week, and Will Be Followed by Others.

special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.-General Hovey and Colonel Matson will have their pair made indefinite, and will go to Indians on Tuesday or Wednesday. They will not return before the November election. Colonel Matson spent several days in New York during the past week, demanding money from the Democratic committee with which to carry on the campaign in the State. His friends say he was unsuccessful, and that he will re-enter the campaign in very desperate mood, with no money and no official patronage to give or promise. Matson is, indeed, in a sad plight.

Representative White intends going to his home, at Ft. Wayne, at the end of this week and entering the campaign. He says be hes received very encouraging information from his district, and that the prospects for Republican success are quite as bright as they were two

Representative Owen expects to go into his district within a few days and remain until the end of the campaign. He has received many requests to talk to his constituents, but has so far remained steadfastly at his post here, where he has rendered good service.

Representative Cheadle has been prevailed upon by his colleagues to stay here till the gession closes. He is an invaluable watch-dog, and has mastered all of the complicated issues involved in partisan as well as non-partisan legis-

General Browne will go home in time to visit all the counties in his district before the election He is recovering from his recent illness, but is not very vigorous.

OUTRAGES ON THE BALLOT.

Oliver T. Morton Presents the Black Record of the Democratic Party.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Sept. 22 .- This evening the Lincoln League and Harrison clubs were addressed by Oliver T. Morton. After briefly stating the obligations of citizenship in relation to the ballot, Mr. Morton said:

Before going abroad for criticism, it is polite

as well as profitable to look at home. The Democratic party of Indiana belies its title. It is in reality an oligarchy masquerading under a popular name. During the last seven years the Democratic machine has demonstrated, by a series of acts, that the beople of this State have no rights which it is bound to respect. I geed not enter into details. You will remember that in 1881 the Constitution of Indiana was amended by a clause direct-

ing the General Assembly to pass a registration law. This measure was intended as a safeguard against illegal voting. Although the amendment was mandatory, it has been studiously ignored by every Democratic Legislature that has met since the time of its adoption. Thanks to the Democratic politicians a wide avenue of rand still remains open in Indiana. Secondly-You will remember that the Democratic Legislature of 1883 passed one of the

most infamous gerrymanders that has ever disgraced the statute books of any State. That apportionment was intended to disfranchise Republicans by making two Democratic votes count as three; to make a Republican United States Senator a vague memory or tradition; to make more than three Republican Congressmen in the thirteen districts a thing perhaps to be dreamed of but never to be realized, the fond and foolish hope of the fatuous. It is unnecessary to state that that apportionment still ob-

Thirdly-You will recall the forcible expul-

sion of Lieutenant-governor Robertson from his seat as presiding officer of the State Senate at | ring Democrats, who furnished the names upon the meeting of the last Legislature. It is not so long ago that you have forgotten it. Had Mr. Nelson, Colonel Robertson's opponent, been chosen at the polls, we should have heard nothing from the Democratic party of the alleged illegality of the election. The popular will was other thirty-seven, and in another fifty-one to be overridden simply in furtherance of the more tickets than there had been voters, and so reckless ambition of a Democratic politician who wished to go to the United States Senate, but could not, if his successor in the executive chair should be a Republican. The ruffianly and revoluntionary act which followed was a brutal and deliberate usprpation of power, a crime of violated sovereignty and treason to the State. Lastly-You need not be reminded of the tally-sheet forgeries in Indianapolis in 1885, the numerous trials that followed, the partisan disagreements of hung juries, and the ultimate triumph of justice in the conviction of two of the conspirators, Coy, the chairman of the Democratic county committee, and Bernhamer, another Democrat of local prominence. This crime of tally forging bears the mark of Democratic origin. The forgeries in Cincinnati. Columbus and Chicago, as well as in Indianapolis, would seem to be pieces of the same fabric, woven by the same hand. It is incredible that any party not thoroughly imbued with the "swill theory" of politics should indorse those iniquities. Yet in Indiana the Democratic party has not only adopted the act of its representatives in Marion, but it has ratified that act in every possible way. The failure of the Damocratic State convention to repudiate the forgeries and the contrivers of them may be construed as a negative official sanction. Every obstacle was thrown in the way of prosecution. All persons connected therewith were covered with the vile expectoration of a partisan press. Judge Woods, who, undaunted by the receipt of infernal machines and threatening letters, was vindicating the courage and dignity of the federal bench, and who rendered to this community a service which it can never forget, was the eapecial object of venomous attack. Every Democrat connected with the prosecution and with the non-partisan committee of one hundred was formally read out of the party. The most degrading partisan appeals were made to the juries, the assumption being that when fealty to Democracy was weighed against the sanctity of an official oath the latter scale would kick the heam. While the indictments were pending, a Democratic mass-meeting was held at Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, at which Senator Mc-Donald and Governor Gray appeared as chief mourners. Coy was the subject of their panegyric, and the dishonored grave of his reputation was strewn with the flowers of their rhetoric. These same gentlemen, together with Congressman Bynum, also endeavored to induce the Department of Justice at Washington to noile the prosecution. All this would seem to be a dear price to pay for the privilege of leadership in the Democratic party. and reveals with startling significance exactly what element is in control of that organization

in this State. Hospitality to criminals seems to

be a characteristic not only of the national "re-.

ber of the Indianapolis City Council, his Demo-

cratic colleagues refusing to purge the roll of

his name. Perhaps the most serious feature of

this whole affair is the repeated failure of jus-

on partiesn grounds have failed to return in-

dictments. At one time three Republican jury-

men asked the Criminal Court for their dis-

members had refused to take notice of the indu-

bitable evidence of the forgeries laid before

they should have uncovered, were rebuked in I have now followed this sequence of crime to the last chapter. Is the story to be continued in November? We surely have no right to ex-pect that a party which inducts into office the Coys, Bernhamers, Sullivans, Dr. Harrisons, Gapens, Dowlings and the Jack Howards will preserve a fastidious delieacy in its election methods. The record of the Democratic party in Indiana in relation to these frauds is a scan-del to the State and a blister upon its own

MARYLAND.

But let us be just to the Democratic politi-

cians of Indiana. Compared with their breth-ren of Maryland—a State which has been in the hands of the Democratic party from time im-

memorial-we find them to be the veriest tyres

in political chicans. The gerrymander in Mary-

land is a masterpiece of political knavery. The congressional districts are so arranged that Baltimore, which is kept heavily Democratic by means which I shall describe, lies in three of them and a fourth laps over into Baltimore county. One district extends from the extreme southern end of the western peninsula eighty miles north, so as to touch the southwestern border of the city. Should you ask a Democrat in Maryland how it is that in 1886 the Republican party in that State had but one Congressman out of six. and elected but eight members of the Legislature out of a total of one nundred and pine, although casting 40 per cent. of the vote, he will in all probability tell you, in the words of Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, that it is "none of your business," or he will direct your attention to the surplus in the United States Treasury, and descant feelingly on the good old Democrat-ic days of Democracy and a deficit. If you are still dissatisfied and pursue your own investiga-tions, you will find the key of the situation in the election of Senator Gorman to the United States Senate. Senator Gorman is at the head of the Maryland "ring," as disreputable a set of men as perhaps ever disgraced the politics of this country. Out of twenty-three appointers to the federal, State and municipal service taken from one ward in Baltimore, pineteen have a criminal record and some are murderers. Mr. John K. Cowan, a leading Democratic lawyer of Maryland, who, together with a number of selfrespecting Democoats, joined with the Republicans two years ago to overthrow the Gorman ring, and who is to-day, by some alchemy of conscience, supporting Mr. Cleveland, described this ward as "literally garrisoned by a gang of cut-throate in the public pay." Weyler, the local head of that game, has just been appointed warden of the State positentiary. Asother member of this precious order has been appointed a deputy warden of the Baltimore iail, where he was formerly a convict. Still another member recently left a deputy wardenship in the same jail to take charge of Weyler's groggery. He has been arrested thirteen times and indicted three times. And so on through the long calendar of crime. It is not departing from a literal exactness to say that in Maryland proficiency in fraud is the high road to Democratic preferment. This maxim, which I have not seen in any of President Cleveland's messages, but which remains true of his party in that State, might be illustrated by many examples. The appointment of Higgins, Gorman's "man," as patropage clerk of the Treasury Department, known to fame as a ballot burner and as a skilled manipulator in poll and registration books; of Rasin as a naval officer, equally well known in the same capacities, are cases in point. Many other names-but more obscure-which decorate the official lists of this reform administration might also be cited. When the Reform League in 1886 determined to make an effort to defeat the Democratic machine, they took the procaution of going through the registration books. Of the nearly eighty thousand names on the lists of Baltimore, they found, to quote their own report, that "about thirty thousand were improperly registered, either because not entitled to registration at all, or because their proper place of registration was not in the precinct." This false registration was due partly to an imperfect law and partly to the grossest corruption. . In some cases they found that names had been "taken bodily from the directories of other cities." In one case the name of a whole class at a medical college had been found registered in one ward, though none of them for years had been living in a city. Some of the registers resisted more or less successfully the purification of their lists and endeavored to make their sittings, which vate in fact. Well, the election came on.
You will not be surprised that the reformers were defeated (although, be it said, by a decreased majority), when you learn that 132 election judges were men of bad reputation, that fifteen had been dismissed from places for bad conduct, and that there were sixty-five indictments for crimes against thirty-three others. Two were murderers. Mr. Cowan says in relation to their crime: "The wounds of Curran (the man whom they murdered for political reasons) are as eloquent as Casar's; as the virtues of the murdered Duncan, they plead, like angels, trumpet-tongued, against the 'deep damnation of a political system that gives us criminals as officers, ruffians as judges of elections, and supervisors who appoint as guardians of the purity of the ballot men whose virtue is as easy as that of a prostitute." I shall les this characterization stand. It is high Democratic authority. The New York World, a Democratic paper, gives us another reason for the success of the ring in the November election: "The number of repeaters in the eastern section of the city is said to have been alto-gether unprecedented." After mentioning the First and Second wards it adds, amount of repeating was made possible by the which bogus Democrats voted." From another competent source I gather the following: "In one box were found seventy-six tickets more than were votes poiled; in another box twentytwo tickets more; in another forty-eight: in an-

manager of Mr. Cleveland's campaign. The fitness of this appointment is obvious. SOUTH CAROLINA. In discussing the condition of the Southern

on. Nineteen boxes averaged fifty more each

than the official list showed were cast." Car-

ried through the whole city, this ballot-box

stuffing would make a difference of 8,000 votes.

After the election the reformers managed to

segure the conviction of seven election judges

for fraud and forgeries committed against them.

The accused were found guilty, and sentenced

to imprisonment for two years, but the doors of

the penitentiary had scarcely closed upon them

when they received an unconditional pardon

from Governor Jackson, a beneficiary from the

ring. These seven worthies, with usefulness

unimpaired, were turned loose once more upon

the city of Baltimore, and will no doubt be at

the polls next November to use their influence,

material and moral, for "Cleveland and reform."

So much for Maryland politics. In conclusion I

will state that Senator Gorman is now the chief

States, I shall confine myself to the elections held within the last two years, so that all gentlemen of susceptibilities who like only "living issues" may be amply accommodated. That the Democratic party of the South is bound together in community of fraud is a fact that has passed through the chrysalis of denial into the perfected form of acknowledged truth. Henry Watterson says, in an article published in the Forum, on the "Hysteria of Sectional Agitation," "I should be entitled to no respect or credit if I pretended that there is even a fair po'll or count of the vast overflow of black votes in States where there is a negro majority, or that, in the nature of things, there can be." This honest confession is manly and refreshing, compared with those stupid falsehoods, of ancient and fish like odor, which used to come to us, to the effect that there was a fair count in the South, but that the negroes, having seen the error of their ways, had joined the Democratic party. Mr. Watterson's statement of the suppression of the vote is entirely borne out by the facts. At the last election, 1886,

districts of South Carolina-a State once overwhelmingly Republican-the Democrats cast a total vote of 25,496, and elected the six members of Congress, while the scattering opposition was just 95, all told. The colored voters in these six districts number over 82,000. and it is evident, from the smallness of the Democratic poll, that they have not as yet joined the "reform" party. In the Seventh congressional district of Indiana the total vote at the last election was over 43,000. These sufficed to elect but one Congressman (and not very much of a Congressman, at that), whilst in South Carolina, where the modesty of the form" administration, but also of Democratic lo- | Democratic vote is reinfored by the potent percal municipal government. When Mr. Coy re- | sonality of the voter, less than three-fifths of turns from his sejourn in the Michigan City | that number returned six Congressmen. In the peritentiary he will resume his duties as a mem- | Seventh district of that State, where the total white vote is to the colored vote as 7,695 is to 32.893, the Republicans have been accustomed to elect a Congressman. But in 1886 Mr. Smalls was counted out by his Democratic opponent, the Democratic vote coming without 1,200 of the white total and the Republican vote failing 25,-000 behind the colored total. Mr. Smalls conof course, seated by the Democratic House of Representatives. The congressional delegation from South, Carolina is now solidly Democratic, and "quiet reigns in Warsaw." The Legislature also is in almost

six of the seven Congressional